LIGHTER THAN ON THE PRECEDING DAY.

A TOTAL OF 71,373, OR 210,632 FOR THE TWO DAYS, AGAINST 202,622 IN 1892.

The registration in this city yesterday, the sec ond day, was 71,373, making the total for the two days 210,632, as compared with 202,622 for the first two days in 1802, 201,690 in 1894, and 171.771 last year.

In Brooklyn the registration was 44,271, the total for the two days being 134,286.

A comparatively light registration in the city yesterday was expected because of the enormous registration on the first day, and because the second day of registration was on Saturday. Few Hebrews registered yesterday, because registration on the Jewish Sabbath is regarded by many as a desecration of the day. Many New-Yorkers leave the city on Saturday to spend Sunday in country places.

Reports which were sent to the Bureau of Elections yesterday indicated that the inspectors of election in most of the districts were not kept as busy registering voters. One Board of Inspectors had to move from the jeweller's store at No. 1,660 Amsterdam-ave., which was used as a polling-place on Friday, because the jeweller's wife was ill in a rear room. A report by Captain Walsh, of the West Twenticth-st. police station, showed that something urusual had happened on Friday in the Twenty-Linth Election District of the IXth Assembly District. The inspectors of election, by mistake, had registered fourteen citizens who live in the Twenty-eighth Election District. At the Bureau of Elections it was said that information would be sent to the fourteen citizens that they would have to register again in the right district, and their names will be marked off the register in the Twenty-ninth District. The inspectors who allowed them to register at the wrong place will have to make explanations to the Police Agents of the City Vigilance League have com-

plained that in some cases the inspectors of election have written in the official registers that dizens had lived in the election district thirty days, when, in fact, they had lived for months or years in the district. It was said that the inspectors had been accustomed to make entries that way in many cases, not caring to record the exact time citizens had lived in the district, but making an entry to show that they had lived in the district long enough to be entitled to vote. On the second day in 1802, the last Presidential year, the registration reached 100,940. The num-

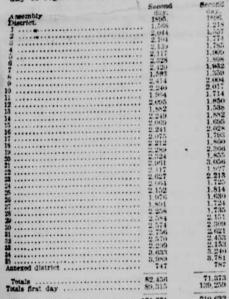
ber of voters registered on the first and second days of that year was 202,622. The registration for the second day in 1893 was 76.633. The total for the first two days was

145,627. In 1894, 98,878 voters registered on the second day and 102.812 on the first day, making a total

for the two days of 201,690. Last year the total registration on the second day was 82,456. On the first two days of last

year 171,771 voters registered. RETURNS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

The returns, by Assembly districts, of the lows, compared with the returns of the second day of registration last year:



210.632 FRIDAY'S ENORMOUS REGISTRATION.

The enormous registration in this city on Friby was the subject of much conversation and comment at all political headquarters, among business men and among citizens generally yesterday. Republicans and Sound Money Democrais made no concealment of their satisfaction. Popocrats looked gloomy. Tammany bosses as samed an air of mystery and said things they didn't mean. Everybody who remembered what unusually large registration had meant in this city in former years and expressed what they thought, said without reserve that the registration indicated an overwhelming victory for Mc-

thought, said without reserve that the registration indicated an overwhelming victory for Mckinley in New-York.

At the Republican National Headquarters and
at the Republican State Headquarters politicians
and that a large registration on the first day
was significant, because it showed that citizens
were so much in earnest that they were in a hurry
to make sure of their votes. There was the same
state of public feeling in 1894, the year when
Tammany was overthrown. In connection with
that fact the politicians laughed over the statement which John C. Sheehan, the Tammany
bost, made early on Friday before the size of the
day's registration could be guessed. He declared
that the registration would mean a large Democratic majority in the city. His "previousness"
was talked about yesterday as a good joke.
Officials at the Bureau of Elections who have
studied the registration and election figures for
rean declared yesterday that the registration
indicated a phenomenal vote on November 3.
The increase of registration in some districts
were regarded by them as an indication that
the Republicans would carry the city. Chief
Clerk Allen said he expected a total registration
of about 350,000 in the city this year.

The returns from a few election districts were
sing when the registration for Friday was
loved up for publication yesterday, and
it was found that the total registration on Friday was 139,259.

An analysis of the registry reveals a large
harease over the first day last year of almost
all sections of the city, but the districts which
are generally conceded to the Republicans, and
where the sentiment for sound money is known
be strong, far outstrips the so-called Tammany districts, in which the free silver managers have been counting on pluralities for
Bryan.

The bulk of the increase of nearly fifty thousand over last year's first day of registration
will be found in the districts in which the
heaviest vote for sound money is relied upon.

The bulk of the increase of nearly fifty thousand over last year's first day of registration will be found in the districts in which the heaviest vote for sound money is relied upon, but the additions to the poil list in Tammany districts, which averaged in ten Assembly districts about a thousand to a district, were not by any means accredited proportionately to Bryan and silver. Republicans and Sound Money Democrats were sanguine that the anti-Bryan vote in those districts would astonish the free silverites.

BROOKLYN'S REGISTRATION FIGURES. THE FALLING OFF. AS COMPARED WITH OTHER

TEARS, DUE TO FRIDAY'S RUSH.

ooklyn's second day's registration resulted in foling up 44.771, as against 54.716 for the second day in 1885, 55,638 in 1884, 53,060 in 1882 and 62,278 in 1892. The large falling off, as compared with the second by in previous years, is attributed to the phe-somenally heavy enrolment on Friday. Friday's suistration was \$0,615, which, with yesterday's

YESTERDAY'S REGISTRATION | Compared with the second day's registration of former years the registration yesterday was as fol-

lows:					
Ward.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First	940	1,289	1,353	1.574	1.614
Second	338	592	493	603	719
Third	770	1.088	1.123	1,194	1.402
Fourth	580	511	821	511	1.102
Fifth	724	1.660	563	933	1.244
Sixth	1,427	2 331	2,318	2,663	2,603
Seventh	1.635	2.215	2.394	2,432	2 798
Eighth	1,598	2.073	1.954	1.679	2,658
Ninth	612	2,045	2.213	2,410	2,402
Tenth	1,425	2,089	2.005	2,623	2,633
Eleventh	1.001	1,369	1.334	1,345	1.503
Twelfth	1.187	1,730	1,523	1,515	1.853
Thirteenth	1,180	1.364	1.556	1,471	2 624
Fourteenth	873	1.435	1.413	1.636	1.991
Fifteenth	1,230	1.730	1.655	1.691	1,935
Sixteenth	1,525	1.790	1,199	1.963	2,670
Seventeenth	2,217	2,617	2,671	2,323	3,237
E ghteenth	807	1,015	981	1657	1.298
		1,992	2.102	2,031	2.508
Twentieth	1.088	1,562	1,005	1,611	1.936
Twenty-first	2.677	2,816	2,927	2,807	3,651
Twenty-second	2,403	3.185	3,209	3,252	3.447
Twenty-third	2.540	3.580	3,503	8, 158	4,003
Twenty-fourth	900	1,349	1.225	1,109	1,298
Twenty-fifth	2.550	2,196	2,318	2.178	2,494
Tw nty-sixth	2.283	2,403	2,520	2.354	2,587
Twenty-seventh .	1,428	1,684	1.605	1,498	1,937
Twenty-eighth	3,005	3,196	a 239	2,759	3,055
Twenty-ninth	782	1,050	932	******	-
Thirtieth	744	936	919	-	-
Thirty-first	443	573	538	-	
Thirty-second	235			-	-
Grand totals	44.271	51,716	55.(38	53,060	62,278

REPORTS FROM OTHER CITIES. THE REGISTRATION IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE REMARKABLY LARGE.

Buffalo, Oct. 10.-The first day's registration in this city was unusually large, 25,655 voters obtain-ing certificates. The heaviest registration was in

Hudson, Oct. 10 .- Yesterday's registration in Hudson shows a large increase over a year ago, the figures being 1,142 for 1896 to 756 for 1895. Newburg, Oct. 10.-Registration here, first day, 1,932; first day last year, 1,562.

Syracuse, Oct. 10.-According to reports, more than the usual number of first-day Republicans were registered. The Democrats say that registration opened well for them, too

Kingston, Oct. 10.-The total registration of voters Ameston, Oct. 19.—The total registration of voters in this city yesterday was 1,707.

Rome, Oct. 10.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 1,124. Last fall the first day's registration was 510.

Troy, Oct. 10.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 5,514, against 3,650 last year. Some

Troy, Oct. 10.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 5.514, against 3.550 last year. Some of the Republican wards showed gains of over 100 per cent, while the Democratic wards either fell off or were only slightly increased.

Schenectady, Oct. 10.—Reports of yesterday's registration are not yet in from all the election districts, but the figures of most of them averaged up show an increase of 45 per cent over the registration of the first day a year ago.

Watertown, Oct. 10.—The total registration in the fourteen election districts of this city for the first day was 2.09. On the first day in 1822 it was 1.785.

Oswego, Oct. 10.—The total registration in this city yesterday was 1.813. The registration the first day a year ago was 1.25.

Malone, Oct. 10.—The first day's registration in the six election districts having polling-places in Malone Village show a failing off from last year of about fif in Albany. Oct. 10.—Total registration for Albany.

Albany, Oct. 16.—Total registration for Albany city, second day, 5.75; second day, 1835, 4.43. Total registration two days this year, 15.579. Total regis-tration first two days 1892, 15.587.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

CONSIDERING REPORTS ON THE VEN-EZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

A NUMBER OF NEW DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED, IN-CLUDING THE STRICKLAND BOOK.

Washington, Oct. 10 .- The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held its first meeting to-day since the summer adjournment. All the members were present. The session, which occupied registration in this city yesterday, as reported the entire day, was devoted to the consideration at Police Headquarters last night, are as fol- of the reports presented. No final decision, however, can be arrived at until after the receipt of the report now being prepared by Professor Burr, whose return from Europe is expected by the end of this month.

Among the documents laid before the Commission were advance sheets of a book entitled, "The Boundary Question Between British Guiana and Venezuela," devoted to a defence of the British claim by Joseph Strickland.

There was also presented a revised copy of Mr. Storrow's summary, hitherto published, of the proposed brief for the Venezuelan Government, to which had been added a caustic note on the Schomburgk line, and a second brief entitled, "The Venezuelan Question," prepared by William L. Scruggs, of counsel for the South

American Republic.

Two hundred and thirty-six pages in the shape of advance sheets of a third brief prepared by a commission of the Venezueian Government at Caracas were also laid before the Commission. Much of the matter in these docu-

Commission. Much of the matter in these docu-ments was already familiar.

The next meeting of the Commission will be held on Wednesday, October 2S, at which time Professor Burr is expected to be present, and from that time on continuous sessions will prob-ably be held until a final decision is reached.

A VENEZUELAN CONFERENCE, PERHAPS. London, Oct. 10 .- Lord Salisbury arrived at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Sir Julian Paurcefote, British Ambassador to the United States, arrived ten minutes later and was at once admitted to conference with the Fremier. Machamberlain arrived at the Foreign office at 3n p. m. and heid a long conference with Lord Salis bury and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the subject o which, it is understood, was the Venezuelan question.

"OWER YOUNG TO MARRY."

WOULD-BE ITALIAN BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM SENT AWAY FROM THE CITY HALL

Aldermen Goodman and Schilling at the City Hall yesterday refused to perform the marriage ceremony for a young woman who lacked twenty days of being the necessary eighteen years old.

The would-be bride was a young Italian, named
Teresa Fassio, living at No. 107 West Third-st. She said, when asked to tell her age, "Seventeen years, eleven months and ten days."

"Too young," retorted Alderman Goodman. "You must wait twenty days." Not understanding the reason why the ceremony could not be performed, twelve years being the marriageable age in Italy, the bride whispered to

the bridegroom, a keen-eyed, swarthy Neapolitan, and presently out came a roll of bills, the swain evidently thinking that money would smooth the

The pair were astonished when they found that the law prevented their marriage, and they left the City Hall promising to return when the twenty days had elapsed.

RECEIVERS WHO CAN'T RECEIVE.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO GET HOLD OF MURRAY HILL BANK ASSETTS.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 10.-Before Justice William Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Before Justice William D. Dickey, in Supreme Court Chambers, this morning, Senator Mullin asked, in behalf of Congressman Odell and Mr. Hobbs, receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, New-York City, that certain securities and money belonging to that institution be turned over to the receivers by the First National Bank, Fifth Avenue, Early, and the National Bank turned over to the receivers by the First National Bank, Fifth Avenue Fank and the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York. Counsel for the three banks declared they had no interest in either of the two sets of receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, but they wished to have their banks protected, so that there would be no possibility of their being compelled to pay the whole amount a second time, compelled to pay the whole amount a second time, Judge Dickey decided that no such summary disposition of the matter could be made, and he denied Senator Mullin's motion. Demand may be made upon the banks to turn over the funds, and then, if this is not done, suit may be instituted.

final meeting of the depositors of the Murray Hill Bank will be held on Wednesday evening, Oc-tober 14, at the Grand Central Palace Hall, Fortyfourth-st. and Lexington-ave., to consider the affourth-st, and Lexington-ave., to consider the af-fairs of that defunct institution. A statement of the bank's condition, as filed by the Superintendent of Bank's of the State of New-York, will be sub-mitted at the n.ecting. The meeting will be ad-dressed by John F. McIntyre, Assistant District-Attorney, and Judge James M. Fitzsimons.

MURDER AT A MEETING IN KENTUCKY. Louisville, Oct. 10.-While Congressman John W.

Lewis was speaking in Chaplin, Ky., last night Joseph Prather slipped up behind William Keeling who was in the crowd around the speaker's stand and shot him three times, killing him instantly.

After a frightened horse had trampled on the body
it was removed and the speaking went on.

MONTREAL TRAIN via Adirondack Mountains leaves Grand Central Station daily at 6 p. m. Get dinner on the dining-car.—(Advi.

WALTON STORM IN TROUBLE. UNDER HONOR'S STANDARD.

THE EX-ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY THOUSANDS ONCE MORE ASSEMBLE TO CHARGED WITH THEFT.

HELD FOR THE ALLEGED LARCENY OF DIAMONDS -HE PLEADS HE BOUGHT THEM ON CREDIT -STORM'S CAREER IN TAMMANY HALL AND HIS RECENT DIF-

Ex-Assistant District-Attorney Walton Storm, who has been prominent in legal and political circles in this city, was arrested at his home. No. 49 West Fifty-seventh-st., on Friday night, and was yesterday arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court on a warrant charging him with the theft of two diamond studs, valued at \$300, from Milton Bagg, a wholesale diamond merchant, in business at No. 21 Maiden Lane. Mr. Storm expressed indignation that he should be the subject of a criminal charge, and pleaded that the transaction with Mr. Bagg, in which he obtained possession of the stones, could only be the subject of a civil suit, but, in spite of his statements, he was held under \$1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Mott.

Storm and the diamond merchant, from the



WALTON STORM.

in an affidavit made by Mr. Bagg, on which the warrant was issued. On September 12, according to the statements contained in this document, Storm went to Mr. Bagg, and informed him that two of his acquaintances from Scranton, Penn., were in the city, and that he was certain he could sell a diamond stud to one of them. Mr. Bagg at once invited Mr. Storm to bring his friend downtown to his store, promising to allow a commission if a sale was made. "But I don't think I can get him to a jewelry

store in that manner," Mr. Storm is said to have replied. "I want you to let me have two stones to show to him, and I will sell one if I can."

The diamond dealer says that at last he intrusted to Storm "on memorandum" two diamond studs, on the distinct understanding that three days later Storm was either to return both studs, or one of the studs, and the money for the other. According to Mr. Bagg, Mr. Storm has not kept this agreement, and failing to collect from him either the stones or the money, the complainant has been forced into taking criminal proceedings against him.

Mr. Bagg applied to Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court, on Friday for a warrant for Mr. Storm's arrest, and on his affidavit the arrest was ordered. Yesterday Abraham Levy appeared in court at Mr. Storm's counsel He admitted, on behalf of the defendant, that he had obtained the diamonds, and said that Mr. Bagg had a perfect right to bring a civil suit to recover them, but asserted that the jewels were obtained by his client in a bona fide sale on credit, and that Mr. Storm had made no repre-sentation which could afford ground for a crimi-nal prosecution. Magistrate Mott, however, evidently thought differently, and held Mr. Storm under bail for examination on Wednesday. The ball was forthcoming and the defendant was free when the Court rose.

WELL-KNOWN IN SEVERAL WAYS.

cal and athletic clubs in New-York for a dozen years or more. He is an active and agile Tammany politician, and in the years 1889 and 1896 of Aldermen, although the district was a Re-publican stronghold. Storm when a candidate was able to issue an electoral card signed by such prominent Democrats as Grover Cleveland, Roswell P. Flower and Francis Lynde Stetson, intermingled with the signatures of well-known members of the Union League and Republican

clubs.

The Croker dynasty in Tammany Hall was back of Mr. Storm from the start of his political career, and when he became an Alderman he was placed at the head of the Finance Committee, thus making him a member ex-officio of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. In this important place he was relied on to carry out any behest that Croker or Tammany laid upon him. When Daniel L. Gibbens died, leaving a yacaney in the Board of Electrical Conupon him. When Daniel L. Gibbens died, leav-ing a vacancy in the Board of Electrical Con-trol, Mayor Gifroy appointed Storm to the va-cant Commissionership, with a salary of \$5,000 a year. Mayor Strong reorganized the Subway

a year. Mayor Strong reorganized the Subway Commission about a year ago, and Storm lost his place. Although he has sustained the reputation of being a lawyer with a good practice, he has been reported of late as in straitened circumstances pecuniarily.

One source of Mr. Storm's political strength was his connection with the Manhattan Athletic Club. He was for a time treasurer of that institution. The club got into financial trouble, and Mr. Storm's friends claimed, on his behalf, that he had lost a great deal of money in trying to maintain the credit of the association. A committee of investigation was appointed, and in the end Mr. Storm resigned his place as trying to maintain the credit of the association. A committee of investigation was appointed, and in the end Mr. Storm resigned his place as treasurez. He held the place of Assistant District-Attorney under Colonel Fellowa for a short time, having been appointed by the District-Attorney to take charge of the prosecution of excise violations against the Raines law. The salary was \$3,500 a year. Mr. Storm thought his services to the State were worth more money, but Colonel Fellows said that his appropriations would not warrant an increase for Mr. Storm, whereupon he decided to tender his resignation and retire to 1 rivate practice.

Mr. Storm is about thirty-eight years old, and has a wife and family. He is a member of the Tammany Hall organization of the XXIXth Assembly District, and belongs also to the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization.

Mr. Bagg was seen in his office after the police court hearing yesterday by a Tribune reporter, but he did not care to discuss at length his trouble with Mr. Storm. He said that all the facts in the case had been embodied in his affidavit. Mr. Bagg acknowledged that he had known Mr. Storm for a number of years.

"I never had any business transactions with him before, however," he remarked, "and before I brought the present proceedings against him I exhausted every means in my power to bring about an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty between us. I would certainly have met him more than half-way in the matter. You will see that it is nearly a month ago since Mr. Storm obtained the goods, and I made every

met him more than half-way in the matter. You will see that it is nearly a month ago since Mr. Storm obtained the goods, and I made every effort possible to get him to return them or pay for them in part at least. There is nothing behind the case. The whole transaction was simply a business one, and all that I can say further in relation to the matter is that it is only an example of a Tammany man gone wrong."

of a Tammary man gone wrong."

Mr. Storm's friends emphatically assert that he could not be guilty of criminal intent in his business relations with Bagg, and that it was but a civil action if anything at all.

NEW MINERS GUARDED IN LEADVILLE.

Leadville, Col., Oct. 10.—The big mines are gradually resuming. New men are applying for work almost daily. A fundred and eight men were almost daily. A numered and eight men were brought in from Joplin, Mo., yesterday. They were met four miles below Leadville by a company of citizens and soldiers, who escorted them to the city. where they were met by 200 infantry, twenty-five cavalrymen and two artillery pieces, and escorted to the Little Johnny Mine in safety. The Little Johnny now has 175 men and will resume work to morrow. A crowd followed the men and the soldiers up the hills, but there was little disposition to provoke trouble. One striker cursed one of the soldiers, who struck him over the head with the butt end of a gun. After this there was no more interference.

LISTEN TO M'KINLEY.

STATES REPRESENTED IN THE GREAT THRONGS WHICH KEPT POURING INTO CAN-TON FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT-

TO 23,000 PEOPLE.

FALL-THE REPUBLICAN LEADER MAKES TWENTY SPEECHES

Major McKinley's audiences yesterday embraced delegations from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia, Indiana and Iowa. Visitors began to arrive before sunrise and continued until evening Major McKinley was in excellent voice and spirits, and delivered some

ANOTHER NOTABLE DAY IN CANTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Canton, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Major McKinley has surpassed himself to-day and again broke his magnifi-cent record as a strong, ready, versatile, effective speaker. He has grown in favor and effectiveness with every party demand upon his resources, and to-day he reached the highest plane he has attained as a masterful and potent campaign orator He spoke to 23,000 people and delivered twenty, speeches. Thirty delegations came to greet him, and they represented nearly every form of industrial and commercial activity. Major McKinley met them all, addressed them all, and sent them all away fired with enthusiasm and renewing their loyalty and devotion to the Republican party began speaking at 9:30 in the morning, and it was 7 o'clock in the evening when the last delegation marched away, with its torches and banners and

The railroads were unable to bring to Canton today all of the people who wished to come to visit Major McKinley. In the city of Cleveland alone 5.000 were unable to get transportation to Canton. Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, who spent the day here, said to-night: "I have never witnessed such a speciacle as I have seen in Canton to-day." The enthusiasm was intense, the crowds prodigious and McKinley was superb.

Delegations began to arrive in Canton at 4:20 e'clock this morning. The echoing tread of the departing Confederate veterans had hardly died away before the shouts of fresh arrivals were heard. The first-comers before daybreak were from Lebanon, They were followed a few hours later by large delegations from other towns in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New-York and Indiana.

At 9:30 Major McKinley received the delegations from Lebanon and Reading, Penn., and a large delegation from Lansing, Mich. On behalf of the Pennsylvania visitors Gabriel Myer, of Lebanon, made a stirring speech D. B. Ainger, Deputy Auditor-General of Michigan, spoke for the delega tion from that State. Both delegations were un commonly enthusiastic, and cheered the candidate with vehemence when he appeared on the porch.

TALKING TO A THOUSAND VOTERS. Major McKinley addressed the three delegations at once. There were a thousand voters in the

audience which faced him. He said: Your early call is an example of promptness which I trust will be followed on the third day of which I trust will be followed on the third day of November in every part of our country. I bid my fellow-clizens of Michigan and Pennsylvania warm welcome to my city and home. The best thing in this world, next to liberty, is labor, and the best thing for labor is an opportunity to work. (Applause.) This is the opportunity for which we are all striving this year, and which we hope through a change of policy in the Admin-istration of the Government of the United States to enjoy to a larger degree than we have done in the last three ands half years. What we want more to enjoy to a larger degree than we have done in the last three and a half years. What we want more than anything eise in order to bring this opportunity to labor is a restoration of confidence. With confidence shaken, money seeks its hiding place and goes out of the channels of business and legitimate investment, and away from farming, manufacturing and mining enterprises.

I do not know of a better illustration of the value of confidence to the country than is found in our own experience during the last twenty years. You will remember that this country re-

in our own experience during the last tay years. You will remember that this country resumed specie payments on January 1, 1879. We had outstanding then, as we have now, \$346,000,000 of what is commonly known as greenback currency. Every dollar of that from that date Treasury of the United States. So great was the presented for redemption and the gold taken out \$46,000,000 in fourteen years—and yet in the last three and a half years, since confidence has been disturbed, more than \$200,000,000 of green. backs have been presented to the Treasury of the United States for redemption and the gold taken

United States for redemption and the gold taken out.

Now, if confidence had existed, if the holders of these greenbacks had not been fearful, and they were only made so because the Treasury of the United States was not collecting enough money to pay its bills, that the revenue of the Treasury was inadequate for public expenditures, and alarmed as they were, they sent their greenbacks in for redemption and took the gold out. The gold reserve, therefore, was encroached upon, and from time to time we have been compelled to sustain it, to borrow money to put gold into the Treasury of the United States. Now, the Republican party believes that it is the duty of the Government first to raise enough money to run the Government. (Applause.) We don't want any deficiencies in the public treasuries, and if we have no debts we will have no debts, and if we have no debts we will have no bonds, and when we have no deficiencies everybody will have confidence in the solvency of the Treasury of the United States.

Then my fellow-citizens, we not only believe

dence in the solvency of the Treasury of the United States.

Then, my fellow-citizens, we not only believe in raising enough money to run the Government, but we believe in having a tariff upon foreign competing products high enough to protect American labor and American manufacturers. (Applause.) We believe it is the first duty of the Government of the United States to protect and defend its own citizens. (Applause.) It is the poorest policy on the part of the Government to give work to the labor of other Nations while we have idle men in the United States. (Applause and cries of "Good!") Now, when we have once accomplished that, we propose to continue the good money we have in this country. (Applause.) We do not want any short dollars any more than we want light weights. (Applause). We are in favor of a good, round, 100-cent dollar with which to pay the labor of this country, and measure the exchange of the American people, and we will have no other kind. (Applause.)

The three delegations had scarcely left the yard The three delegations had scarcely left the yard before a delegation from Rock Island, Ill., num-bering 209, and the Hardware Men's Sound Money Club, of Reading, Pean., marched in Mayor J. R. Kenney, of Reading, spoke for the hardware men, and his address was one of the most polished that has been heard from the spokesmen of the visiting delegations. D. B. Sweeney, of Rock Island, delivered a carefully considered speech for his delegation, and assured Major McKinley that Illinois would give him more than 60,000 plurality. GREETING VISITORS FROM THREE STATES. Major McKinley addressed these delegations as

Major McKinley addressed these delegations as follows:

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome the citizens of Reading, Penn.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, at my home in the city of Canton. You come from three States of the mightlest Government of the earth. (Applause.) You come representing diverse occupations and varied employments. But you come with a single mission. You come with a common purpose, and that purpose is to manifest your devotion to the great principles of the Republican party and your determination to see that those principles shall triumph on the third day of November. (Applause.) You come because, as your spokesmen have so well said, you are interested in the welfare and the prosperity of the country which you love and which you believe will be best subserved by a Republican victory at the ensuing election, now only a little more than three weeks away. (Applause.)

You have come because you believe in that great American policy established at the beginning of the Government of the United States, which had the approval of the earliest statesmen of the country and of the first President of the United States—George Washington (applause); a policy that has been pursued for more than half the lifetime of the Republic, and during all the period that it prevailed we enjoyed the highest

TWO MIDNIGHT MURDERS.

A COLORED MAN KILLS HIS WHITE MIS-TRESS WITH HIS FIST, AND A WAITER SHOOTS DOWN HIS WIFE.

Two women were killed by negroes within a few blocks of each other and almost at the same

hour last night. John Parker, alias Blood, alias Baldy South, a negro, well known to the police, killed his white mistress at about midnight with a blow of his fist. The woman, who is known as "Kittle," has been living with him at No. 215 West Twentyninth-st. They had a dispute in their rooms, and Parker struck the woman a blow on the neck, which felled her to the floor, dead. He then left the house, but the police, who were informed of the murder at 1:15 a. m. by the neighbors are

on his trail. Lewis S. Holmes, a waiter, shot his wife Maof the most telling speeches he has made in the tilda three times in their rooms on the top floor of the tenement-house, No. 247 Seventh-ave., shortly after midnight. He then turned the pistol on himself and sent a bullet into the left side of his head. This was also the result of a jealous quarrel. The woman, with two bullets in her head, was found by the other husband's side. Both were removed to the New-York Hospital, where the woman died immediate-ly on her arrival. The man has a chance of re-covery. tenants in the house lying unconscious by her

HOW THE ARIADNE WENT DOWN.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT BY THE SECOND MATE | handful of followers. He had no chance of suc-OF THE FOUNDERING OF THE ILL-FATED NORWEGIAN BARK.

Ingonish, N. S., Oct. 10 .- A correspondent of the United Associated Presses to-day talked with the second mate, Christian Johnson, of the iil-fated bark Ariadne, and obtained this story from him: The ship belonged to Christiania, Norway; was 682 tons register, and was partly owned by the

We were eight weeks, Monday, Greenock bound for Bay Verte, to load timber. We encountered an easterly gale off Cape Race on Monday last, and ran for St. Paul's Island The gale increasing, we had to take in sail. On Wednesday morning we sighted a light, which w mistook for Northeast Light of St. Paul's. On ounding, we found forty-five fathoms of water. Then we knew it was Ingonish Island Light, and immediately hauled the ship on the wind and set all the sail she would bear. By this time the breakers were reported close on the lee bow, only a few hundred yards distant. The ship being light, it was making much leeway in the heavy sea that was running, and the captain ordered all hands to put on life-preservers.
"In the mean time I took the mean time I took the wheel. The cap-

tain ordered the helm hard up, but the would not answer it, and we struck about a minute after. The ship pounded heavily and listed. and shortly after her bottom broke up entirely and her three masts went over the port side to gether. The port side and deck then began to break up. The captain and first mate were close to me where I was clinging to the main brace mate said he could not hold on any longer, as he was exhausted. I saw him drop over the side followed by the captain only a minute or so later, which was the last I saw of them. The star-board side now began to break up and settle, and I was forced to let go my hold and take my chance. After what seemed to me an age my feet found bottom. I was washed off shore three times, but the fourth time I fortunately caught a plank and was taken by a tremendous wave up among some scraggy bushes. After gathering sufficient

some scraggy bushes. After gathering sufficient strength, I crawled further into the woods, took off my clothes and wrung them.

"At this time young Ravenbaug, the only other survivor of the crew, came along. Ravenbaug had fallen into the hold when the deck went, but was washed out and almost immediately after he found himself on shore.

"I know the names of only four of the drowned men. They are Martin Paulsena, master, aged fifty, married; Samuel Toiquilisen, drst mate, aged twenty-eight, single, Carl Krabby, age unknown, single, and Hillmart Carlensea, age unknown, single, a Swede. The first three all belonged in Christiania.

Christiania.

"Of the other six men who were drowned, one,
"Of the toward, was a Norwegian, from the town of
Arendal; one a Frenchman, one a Finlander, one
a colored man from South Carolina, and two
Swedes." 6,000. Three bodies have been recovered—those of the nback first mate, the Finlander and the captain.

THOMAS E. WATSON ILL.

HIS CONDITION SAID TO, BE GROWING WORSE-

FEW PEOPLE ALLOWED TO SEE HIM. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10 (Special).-Reports from Thomson, the home of Thomas E. Watson, are that the Populist Vice-Presidential candidate is confined to his room with a bad sore throat and is under treatment by his physician. H. W. Reed, Populist Committeeman from Georgia, is in sultation with him and in telegraphic communica-

tion with Marion Butler. Watson has been ill since Tuesday night, and has been continually getting worse. No one is allowed to see him except Reed, whose mission is relative to Watson's candidacy, and members of

CAPTAIN H. B. LANE, R. N., DROWNED.

HE LOST HIS LIFE OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN IN THE HURRICANE OF SEPTEMBER 15.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.-Captain Henry Briggs Lane, commander of the British gunboat Narcissus and three sailors of that vessel lost their lives during the terrible storm that swept the northern provinces of 'apan on September 15, and caused wholesale destruction of lives and property. Captain Lane was at one time commander of the royal yacht, and was widely known in Europe and along the United States Atlantic coast. The news of the death of Captain Lane and his fellow-seamen was received here yesterday from Nagasaki, Japan, from one of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who mentions in his communication that Captain Lane and a boat's crew were driven into Fish River, Crossevich Bay, by the hurricane, and their boat capsized, Seamen John B. Pearce, Jesse Ousler and John Flannagan drowning with their brave officer.

DESPOILED BY THIEVES.

AN UNOCCUPIED ROOSEVELT-ST. BUILDING LEFT BY MAURADERS IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

The policeman who usually patrols Roosevelt-st. in the afternoon was detailed to a registration booth yesterday, and thieves took advantage of his absence to ransack the vacant two-story and mansard-roof dwelling at No. 18 on that dingy thoroughfare. They did it so completely that late in the afternoon the police were compelled to report the structure as dangerous, and barricade the sidewalk pending dangerous, and darinance and an action by the Building Department. Roundsman Breen arrested ten men found in the building, who were said to have been caught taking wood, and locked them up in the Oak-st. station on a charge of malicious mischief.

Since March 1 the building has been without tenants, and it is said that it was condemned about that time, and then its occupants were ordered out. Its neighbor, No. 20, has been empty since about the same date. No. 20 is a four-story tenement-house, nearly seventy-five feet deep, and, according to the mode of living in Roosevelt-st., capable of affording shelter to a score or more of families. The police have not reported No. 20 to the Building Department. but it looks even more dilapidated than No. 18.

The street in front of No. 20 was barricaded als Policeman Farrel was called to the buildings by the occupants of No. 16, who said that the men and boys engaged in ransacking had begun to boys engaged in ransacking had begun to attack their dwelling. He drove away the despoliers and reported the ouliding as dangerous. Roundsman Breen was sent to investigate, and found the buildings again in possession of the wood-seekers. He collected a half-dozen policemen and arrested the following, all , esidents of Rooseyelt-st.: Guiseppt Peppino, Carmine Antersta, Lugi Marcielto, Domino Dulica, Pietro Mezzeno, Gaenzeno Bacerino, Roco Scayula, Sebastino Carluca, Antonio Marzea and Raffela Pareela.

The police of the Oak-st. station do not know who the owner of the buildings is.

The despollers took away the doors, the window and door cases and the flooring. The floor timbers have been weakened, and cannot hold the walls in position much longer. Undoubtedly both buildings will have to come down.

RESIGNATION. ROSEBERY'S

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HIS EXPLANATION AT EDINBURGE SCARCELY MEETS EXPECTATIONS.

THE QUESTION OF THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP US. DECIDED-THE CZAR'S RECEPTION IN FRANCE

AND ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE-AMERICAN POLITICS AND FINANCE IN ENGLAND-NEWS OF

THE DRAMA.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.1

London, Oct. 10 .- Lord Rosebery had phenomenal success in advertising his Edinburgh speech, but failed to justify the public at rest which had been excited by his letter of resignation. He gave his audience an hour's exposition of the history, theory and practice of diplomacy in the Eastern question, and then made the personal explanation which every one had come to Newspaper criticism had not influenced him, nor did he profess to base his resignation entirely on the difference of opinion existing between him and his colleagues on the Armenian question. Mr. Gladstone, it was true, had innocently and unconsciously administered a coup de grace to his successor, but that was merely the last straw. As a peer, the leader was shut up in a permanently hostile assembly, with a cess unless he received a very exceptional support. This he had not received, and after holding his untenable position beyond conditions of dignity and self-respect, he had decided to ro-

linguish it. This was the burden of his personal explanation. So far as the Armenian question was concerned, Lord Rosebery failed to reveal a conflict of opinion that was serious enough to account for his withdrawal. He condemned isolated action by England as calculated to lead to a European war; but neither Sir William Harcourt nor any other colleague has proposed it. Mr. Gladstone has indeed suggested a method of boycotting the Sultan, and even of single-handed intervention; but he has qualified his advice with the proviso that such action must not invoive risk of a European war. The main points of difference between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt are that the former fav -s concerted action with the European Powers, and considers the Cyprus convention entirely inoperative, whereas the latter urges prompt measures for reaching an agreement with Russia and a formal denunciation of Lord Beaconsfield's Anglo-Turkish treaty as a means to that end.

Evidently Lord Rosebery has been waiting for some pretext for resignation, and has seized upon Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool speech as a convenient bridge open at his rear to enable him to retreat. He does not attack Mr. Gladstone, but apostrophizes his noble, sublime spirit, while holding him responsible for his own enforced retirement. The logic of his argument respecting his disability and helplessness as a peer and a leader points unerringly to the necessity for having a leader in the House of Commons, where Mr. Gladstone persisted in remaining; and to this extent he justifles the criticism of his most malignant foes, like Mr. Labouchere. From another point of view his weakness was a source of strength, for it was a valid argument for a radical change in the parliamentary system, by which the powers and privileges of the House would be abridged, and peers be enabled to occu-

py seats in the Commons at their discretion. Lord Rosebery's speech throws no additional light upon the dreadful situation in the East His condemnation of the excesses of the anti-Turkish agitation in England comes too late to tranquillize public opinion, and his dependence upon the resources of a European concert which have repeatedly collapsed during the last two years is a confession that the Sultan's Government is licensed to kill, and that nothing can be done to stay its murderous hand. Sir William Harcourt's demand for a diplomatic with Russia and for the renunciation of the Cyprus convention is deemed by many more practical and intelligible than Lord Rosebery's refusal to unite with Mr. Gladstone in declaring that nothing is to be expected from a European

concert but organized helplessness. clouded by Lord Rosebery's indictment of Mr. Gladstone and his charge that he has not received proper support from his colleagues, four of whom-Messrs. Asquith, Bryce, Fowler and Arnold Morley-were on the platform with him and loval to the last. His speech is praised by the Unionist press as dignified and statesmanlike, but it has disheartened many Liberals, widened the lines of cleavage within the party, and chilled the enthusiasm of Scotland, where his influence has been greatest. While he singled out Mr. Asquith by his special commendation for his personal loyalty and thereby indirectly nominated him for the succession, no immediate

change in the Liberal leadership is probable. Sir William Harcourt certainly cannot be sup planted as the head of the Opposition in the Commons, easy as it may be for Lord Kimberley to lead the group of Liberal peers in the upper house. He is the only possible successor to Lord Rosebery and will be supported by Mr. John Morley. As a tactician he has no superior in the House of Commons, and is the only man on the Liberal side capable of replying to Mr. Chamberlain, who is the best debater and most adroit politician in England. As there is no immediate prospect of the Queen sending for any Opposition chief to form a new Ministry, the titular leadership will be left temporarily in abeyance, with Sir William Harcourt in reserve as pre-eminently the best fighter on the Liberal side and a statesman who has earned distinction in leadership by a lifetime of brilliant service and by his masterly conduct of the feeble minority in the

The Czar's reception in France has excited many bad jokes in England on minor themes, such as the vagaries of the Parisian cuisine, the decline of republican simplicity, the revival of imperialism and the necessity of regulating by diplomatic protocols personal intercourse be tween a sovereign and a mere president. This raillery has the hollow sound of a tinkling cymbal. What has been witnessed is an event of crowning importance in European history. fraught with momentous consequences. marck's diplomacy in creating the Triple Alliance and isolating and humiliating France has been brought to naught. The popular equation expressed in the decorations, transparencies and lines of gas jets, namely, one plus one equals three, has been carried into practice in European diplomacy. The Franco-Russian alliance has been mutually advantageous and the recent fates have united the two nations by stronger bonds of good feeling. Russia is the arbiter of the Eastern question and at liberty to enter Constantinople whenever she likes, and the prestige of France has been restored in Europe.

The Triple Alliance is crumbling, and England is knocking at the doors of Russia and France for admission to the new alliance. In consequence of the close diplomatic relations between Russia and France, no other single Power in Europe can settle international questions, and no concert or combination is possible. It is a bad outlook for Armenia and the Christian sub-jects of the Sultan, but there has been good reason for the clinking of glasses between the Em-